

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18. 1737.

Nº 670.



THE Craftsman of the 30th of last Month makes very grievous Complaint, of what he calls the extraordinary Measures that were taken against his Paper; that the Publication of it was not only stop't for a Week, and several Persons taken up, and detained in Custody for an unusual Time, without any Examinations but the Shop-Books and other Accounts; that even the Advertisements for the Week were likewise seized, and the House where the Paper was printed, shut up by the Messengers.

AND in his subsequent Paper of August the 6th, he further charges, That all the Workmen (even so low as the Devil himself) had been kept above three Weeks in Custody, and obliged to procure extraordinary Bail; that the Printing-House was shut up by Authority, and several Papers seized; that it was not without great Difficulty and Expence, that the Paper could be published at all: And concludes with an Air of Defiance, That as for himself, he is resolved to bear any Hardships in the Prosecution of so glorious a Cause, as becomes one who professes himself an Advocate for Liberty, and hath so long received the Encouragement of the Publick on that Account. Gallantly said! and worthy of the most renowned of his Predecessors! Not even Tutchin, De-foe, or Abel Reper themselves, those shining Lights of modern Patriotism, could have made a more heroic Resolution!

BUT to inquire a little into the Grounds of this heavy Complaint: What does he mean by extraordinary Measures taken against his Paper? What has been done in his Case, more than has been always customary to do in all other Cases of the like Kind? and which is not strictly warrantable by the Laws of the Land? Have there been any illegal Commitments or Seizures? Or has any Thing been done out of the ordinary Course of Proceedings? If any Thing of this Kind has happened, the Law is open, and he may take his Remedy against those who have exercised an undue Authority, and exceeded the Bounds of their Commission on this Occasion. If he has suffered any Injury, either in his Fortune, or his Liberty, from any Person, under any Colour or Pretence whatever, Will not the Law redress him, as it always does every other Subject, upon a proper Application for that Purpose? Are the Courts of Justice only shut to him, and open to every body else? Has he apply'd for Justice, and been deny'd it? If he has not, why does he trouble the Publick with his Complaints of Hardship and Oppression? Can they determine the Legality of committing his Workmen, and seizing his Papers? Or, if they could, Must they take it upon his own Representation of his Case, without hearing what can be said of the other Side? And would he have Magistrates of the first Rank and Distinction, enter into a Justification of their Conduct, every Time it is attacked in a News Paper, or a Journal? For my Part, I think no Man, who has the Means in his own Hands to redress himself, and does not pursue them, ought to have the least Credit given him, when he complains to the Publick of being injured. It is a low, vile Artifice, to work up the Passions of the Populace, and raise their Clamour and Resentment. But when he comes, after that, to tell us, That he will bear any Hardships, in the Prosecution of so glorious a Cause, and to set himself up for a Sufferer as well as a Champion for Liberty, it is so gross a Puff and Piece of Quackery, that *Eufrase Budgell* himself was never guilty of a greater.

BUT to take these Hardships that he complains of, even upon his own Representation of them, I believe it will appear, even upon a very slight Examination, that one Part of what he alleges has nothing at all extraordinary in it; and that the other Part is impossible in the Nature of the Thing to be true, in the Manner and with the Circumstances that he relates it.

I will readily admit, that several Persons might be taken up, and detained in Custody; that several Papers, and even the Advertisements of the Week, might be seized, and that the Workmen might be kept Three Weeks in Custody; and say, even admitting all this to be true, What is there extraordinary in it?

It is not to be disputed now, because it has often

been determined and settled for Law, That Secretaries of State may commit, as Conservators of the Peace did at Common Law, and that it was incident to the Office, as it is to the Office of Justice of Peace, who are not authorized by any express Words in their Commission to that Purpose, but do it Ratione Officii.

THOSE Persons, therefore, that were taken up, and detained in Custody, were taken up and detained by virtue of a Legal Warrant and Authority, for a Crime which our Law esteems to be of a very heinous and atrocious Nature; that is, for printing and publishing a most scandalous and infamous Libel against One whose Person the same Law esteems sacred, and holds in such high Veneration, that is a Maxim in it, that He can do no Wrong. They were not taken up, and detained in Custody, by Way of Punishment, but only until they gave the common Security, which is always required in the like Cases, that they would be amenable to the Justice of their Country, for the Offence which they stood charged with, when they should be called upon to appear before the proper Court of Judicature for that Purpose: So that if the Workmen were kept Three Weeks in Custody, as the Craftsman says, it was, it could be, Nobody's Fault but their own; for if they had given Bail sooner, they would have been discharged sooner; they could not have been detained a Minute after that: Or, if it is possible to suppose that such a Thing could have been attempted, which if it had, no doubt, we should have heard of it, they might have brought their Habeas Corpus, and have been immediately relieved.

AS to the Seizing the Papers, there is no Question but there is the same Law for seizing the Libel, as there is for apprehending the Person who wrote it. Libels are a Kind of Contraband and Prohibited Goods, which may be seized where-ever they are found: And a Smuggler may, with equal Justice and Reason, complain of the Custom-house Officers for seizing Run or Prohibited Commodities, as the Craftsman of the Persons who execute the Warrant of a Secretary of State, for seizing his Libels. As to the Advertisements of the Week, which he likewise complains of being seized, every Body knows that they make a Part of the Paper, and that it is impossible to take away one without the other.

THUS far as to that Part of his Complaint to the Publick, which it is admitted may be true; let us now proceed to the other Part, which it is impossible can be so, in the Manner he relates it, and which in Substance is, That the Publication was stop't for a Week; that several Persons were taken up, and detained in Custody for an unusual Time, without any Examinations but the Shop-Books and other Accounts; that the House where the Paper was printed was shut up by Authority; that the Workmen were obliged to procure extraordinary Bail; and that it was not without great Difficulty and Expence that the Paper could be published at all.

IT is very observable, that there is a Fallacy runs thro' the whole Representation of this Matter, which a Man of any Candour and Integrity would scorn to be guilty of; for tho' he does not in express Terms assert, yet he strongly insinuates, That the Stopping Publication for a Week; that the detaining several Persons in Custody for an unusual Time; and the Difficulty and Expence that attended Publishing the Paper at all, were owing to the Manner of executing the Warrant, and done on Purpose, and with no other Design but to harass and oppress him.

NOW If Publication was stop't for a Week, or if any Difficulty and Expence attended Publishing the Paper at all, is that any Imputation upon the Magistrate that granted the Warrant? Was he guilty of any Act of Violence or Oppression on that Account? The Reader will see how the Fact stands, and then let him judge, Whether his Complaint on this Head is not entirely false and groundless?

HIS Men were taken into Custody for printing and publishing a scandalous Libel, as they very well deserved to be, and as they legally might be; they were detained in Custody till they could procure Bail to answer the Matters in charge against them, as it was likewise highly proper they should be, and which the Magistrate would have been blameable for, if they had not been; the natural Consequence of this was, that for Want of Men, the Paper could

not be published the Week following; and his Workmen still continuing in Custody for Want of Bail, it put him to some Difficulty and Expence to procure others to supply their Place. This is the State of the Case, even according to his own Account of this Matter: And now I would be glad to know what Hardship or Oppression he has suffered in all this? And what Reason or Foundation there is for his Complaint?

BUT he alleges further, that several Persons were detained in Custody for an unusual Time, without any Examinations but the Shop-Books and other Accounts; that the Printing House was shut up by Authority, and that the Workmen were obliged to procure extraordinary Bail. Not a Syllable of which, I dare say, is true, in the Manner he represents it, and as he would have it believed.

AS to the Persons being detained in Custody for an unusual Time; they could be detained no longer than they could get Bail; and till they did get Bail, it was very fit they should be detain'd: And this is so far from being an unusual Time, that it is always the usual Time that all Persons, upon the like Occasions, are detained in Custody; and nobody for any Offence of any Nature whatever, much less for so great an Offence as these Persons are accused of, were ever discharged before. And as to what he says, of detaining them without any Examinations but the Shop-Books and other Accounts, it is intirely in the Discretion of the Magistrate, in what Manner he will proceed in the Examination of Offenders that are taken up by his Authority; or whether he will examine them at all or no: If they are bailable, they cannot be kept in Custody a Minute after they have given Bail, under Pretence of detaining them for Examination; and therefore what Hardship is it upon any Body to be kept without any Examination at all? If the want of Examination does not in the least prolong his Confinement, as it certainly does not. But by detaining them without any Examinations but the Shop-Books and other Accounts, it is very evident that the Craftsman would insinuate, that the Persons were not examined, on purpose that they might be detained in Custody, which is a gross Misrepresentation, and a designed Imposition on the Publick.

THE two next Allegations must likewise in their own Nature, be exactly of the same Stamp, and as wide a Deviation from the Truth as the former.

He complains, first, That the House where the Paper was printed was shut up by Authority. But why does not he tell us by what Authority? That proper Care might be taken by securing the Doors and Avenues out of the House, to prevent any seditious or treasonable Papers from being carried away or secreted, I readily believe, and the Persons employ'd to search for such Papers, would not have done their Duty, if they had neglected or omitted to take those Precautions: But is such a Proceeding as this, to be called, Shutting up a House by Authority? Is this a fair Representation of the Matter? Would not any one imagine, by his manner of relating this Affair, that the Government had, in an arbitrary and illegal Manner, ordered the House to be shut up, and every Body to be turned out of Doors that was in it, and to have no Access to it any more; and yet is not this vastly wide of the Truth? What Credit therefore ought a Man to have, who cares not what Falshoods he advances, provided it will but serve his present Purpose.

HIS next and last Complaint is, that the Workmen were obliged to procure extraordinary Bail.

Extraordinary Bail is undoubtedly a Hardship; but what may be extraordinary Bail in one Case, may not be so in another; it depends intirely upon the Nature and Circumstances of the Case; and surely higher Bail is to be insisted on for a Libel of this enormous Kind, than for a common Trespass or Assault: But since he complains to the Publick of being obliged to procure extraordinary Bail, why does he not vouchsafe to let the Publick know what Bail was demanded from him, that they may judge whether it was extraordinary or no? Since he has thought fit to appeal to them, and make them his Judge, they have a Right to know every thing that is necessary for them, to form their Judgment upon; or will he himself be the Judge in his own Case, and leave the Publick only to be the Ministers and Executioners of his Wrath? This, indeed, seems to be more agreeable to the



Views; but he has been so often detected, in endeavouring to deceive them, that I believe he will hardly engage them in his Party or Designs any more.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Gadiz, Aug. 6. N. S. On the 30th ult. arrived the *St. Macdough*, Kelly, from Bilbao; the *Shannon*, Holloran, from Limerick: On the 1st Instant the *Mary*, Tracey, from Gibraltar; the *Dorothy* and *Mary*, Butler, from London: On the 3d, the *Philip* and *Ann*, Bowell, from Lisbon; the *John*, Fagan, from San Lucar. On the 31st ult. sailed the *Mary*, Grey; the *Neptune*, Palmer; the *Sea Nymph*, Parker; the *Henry* and *Priscilla*, Bradford, all for Malaga; the *Lucitania*, Birchley, for the Levant; the *George*, Vass, for the North: On the 1st Inst. the *Carolina* Merchant, Sandwell, for Carolina: On the 2d, the *Mary*, Anderson, for the Levant; the *Night Hawk*, Hilliard; the *Young Green*, Young, for the North; the *Charming Sally*, Townshend, for Newfoundland: On the 5th, the *Don Antonio*, Belitha, for ---; and the *N. S. del Rosario*, Sitjas, for Barcelona.

Alicant, Aug. 7. N. S. Arrived the *Prince William*, Becker, from the Coast of Calabria; and the *Mary* and *Ann*, Pelham, from Salonica.

HOME PORTS.

Bristol, Aug. 15. This Morning arrived the *Prince of Orange*, Devonshire, in 6 Weeks from Philadelphia.

Weymouth, Aug. 15. Yesterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the *Dispatch* of London, Ryland, from Memell, for Oporto; the *Mary*, of and from London, McCartney, for Cadiz; the *Providence* of Whitby, Dale, from Southampton for Milford; and his Majesty's Ship the *Cruizer*, from Portsmouth for Ireland. Wind W. S. W.

Portsmouth, Aug. 16. Since my last arrived the *Endeavour* Snow, Taylor, from Malaga. Came to Spithead the *Rachel*, Maugier, from Venice for Rotterdam. Sailed to Spithead his Majesty's Ships the *Lively*, Capt. Only; and the *Hound*, Capt. Martin, both bound for Ireland; also still remain at Spithead the *Sheerness* and *Blandford*. Wind at N. W.

Dover, Aug. 16. Arrived off of our Port, the *Swan*, Ellis, from Malaga.

Deal, Aug. 16. Wind N. N. W. Came down the *Charming Molly*, Powell, for Bourdeaux; and the *Magdalen*, Crawford, for Cadiz. Remain the *Tom* and *Jack*, Hempstead; and the *Union*, Gibson, both for Cadiz for Orders.

Gravesend, Aug. 17. Passed by the *Grantham*, Hals; and the *Duke of Lorain*, Crompton, from the East Indies; and the *Charming Betty*, Blackston, from Maryland.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, with Advice that a Fire broke out lately in a Hayloft at Bourdeaux, by which 15 or 16 Houses were burnt to the Ground; that on the 5th the Queen began to receive the Visits of the Courtiers; that the Parliament of Paris has order'd a Brief, to collect Money in the City and Suburbs, for repairing the Damages done by the Fire at the Hotel Dieu, which besides a great Quantity of Provisions, consumed a whole Pile of Buildings and several Rooms: That on Tuesday se'nnight a Man was condemn'd to have his Tongue cut out, for having utter'd execrable Blasphemies against the Sacred Name of God: And that the Count de St. Severin, an Italian, who was formerly sent by the Duke of Lorain to the Court of France, is appointed by the King to go Ambassador in Ordinary to the Court of Sweden.

The Brigantine *Bristol Hope*, Capt. Arthur Tough, bound from Antigua to Philadelphia, struck on a Shoal called the *Crossledge*, going into Delawar Bay and was lost; but the Men and Part of the Cargo were saved.

A Ship belonging to Philadelphia, Capt. Sims, Master, bound from thence to Newfoundland with Provisions, run ashore at Lifcomb's Harbour, about 20 Leagues to the Westward of Canfo; the Vessel and most of the Cargo were lost.

A Sloop belonging to Rhode Island, Capt. Samuel Tillinghast, Master, was cast away on Block Island; the Company and Cargo were saved, but the Vessel entirely lost.

They write from Dublin the 9th Instant, that the *Defiance*, Charles, Byrn, Master, was arrived there from Barbados, who about 20 Days before, near the Western Islands, fell in with the *Flota*, consisting of 13 large Ships from Vera Cruz bound to Cadiz.

William Kingsford, Esq; of Canterbury, who was in the Commission of the Peace for the Counties of Middlesex and Kent, died about a Fortnight since at Spaw in Germany, being seized with an Apopleckic Fit, which deprived him of his Speech, in which Condition he lay three Days. He had one Daughter, who married a Son of Mr. Justice Venner of Brentford, by whom she had two Sons and a Daughter, who are now living. The Bulk of his Estate, which was very considerable, he has left to his Grandson Venner, who travelled with him: An Estate of 1400 Acres of Wood Land near Canterbury, he has given to his Grandson Hammond.

On Monday last Mr. Warner was robbed by two Highwaymen on Epping Forest of near 200 l. and we hear he intends to sue the County for the same.

Diligent Search is making after John Milborne, who shot the Boy in the Plumb Tree at Turnham Green, as lately mentioned.

Several Persons were robbed on Monday last by two Foot Pads, as they were returning home from Stroud Fair to Gravesend, and other adjacent Parts.

On Sunday Night last about 10 o'Clock, a Gentleman going thro' Temple Bar, a genteel Pickpocket saluted him in their usual Manner, by which he soon deprived him of his Gold Watch, which the Gentleman immediately missed, and secured the Thief, and carried him to Mr. Cornelius's at the Rose Tavern, and sent for a Constable and Watchman. They bound and Thumb-screw'd him, and as they were carrying him to the Watch-house, a whole Possé of Thieves met them with great Clubs and Staves, beat them in a terrible Manner, rescued the Prisoner, and carried him away in Triumph.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Coventry lies dangerously ill at her House in Grosvenors Square.

Yesterday Morning his Majesty was pleased to reprieve for Transportation for Life, Eling and Hammond, who were lately condemn'd at the Assizes at Kingston, for a Robbery on the Highway.

On Tuesday last died the Rev. Dr. Day, one of his Majesty's Chaplains; and also first Chaplain to Chelsea College.

We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Grace the Duke of Chandos to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, in the room of the late Earl of Ashburnham, deceased.

Yesterday died at his House in the County of Essex, David Morgan, Esq; a Gentleman in the Commission of the Peace for the said County.

On Thursday George Richards, Esq; kiss'd his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed a Captain of an Independent Company of Foot in Newfoundland.

Next Sunday her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will receive Company for the first Time since her Delivery.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	4 16	4 34

Bank Stock 144 1-half. India 174. South Sea 101 to 1-4th. Old Annuity 110 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 100 1-8th. Three per Cent. 106 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 113. Royal Assurance 107 3-4ths. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 18 s. Prem. Old ditto, 61. 16 s. to 17 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 4 l. 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 7-8ths to 3 per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 18 s. 6 d.

Jerusalem Chamber, Aug. 16, 1737.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners for Building a Bridge at Westminster, are to meet in the Jerusalem-Chamber, in the Deanery of Westminster, on Wednesday the 24th Instant, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, in order to consider the Report this Day made by the Committee, to whom the several Plans and Proposals for Building the Bridge was referred, at which Time all Commissioners are desired to attend.

Custom-House, London, August 6, 1737.

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs do hereby give Notice, That on Wednesday the 31st Instant will be exposed to Sale at the Custom-house at Fowey in Cornwall, upwards of Fourteen hundred Gallons of Brandy, Two hundred and five Gallons of Rum, and upwards of Five thousand Pounds Weight of Tobacco, clear of all Duties; the same being Condemn'd in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The said Goods may be viewed and tasted till the Time of Sale, at the Custom-house at Fowey.

Admiralty Office, August 6, 1737.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 15th of June 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders, for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to all such Widows as aforesaid, whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August 1732, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth, as also with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford, and Woolwich, and that they may be informed of all Particulars, which relate to such Widows to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose: But such Widows, as live at too great a Distance from the Place above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbet, Esq; at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Court of Assistants managing the said Charity, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at the Admiralty Office on Tuesday the 13th of September, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of such Widows, as shall be qualified according to the said Rules and Orders.

THE Creditors of William Arnall, Esq.

late of Scotland Yard, deceased, who have not delivered an Account of their respective Demands (due from said William Arnall) unto Thomas Arnall, Executor of the last Will of the said William Arnall, are desired to deliver unto Edmund Burton, of the New Palace Yard, Westminster, Attorney at Law, their said respective Demands before the 10th Day of this Instant August, in order to receive Satisfaction for the same.

MALDON RACES, 1737.

ON the last Day of August Inst. will be run for on Putman Marsh at Maldon, in Essex, a Purse of 10 Guineas, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; each Horse to carry 10 Stone, to run four Times round the Course at a Heat; and that Horse, &c. which brings two Heats, shall be shewn, and enter'd before one of the Bailiffs, or Attorneys of the said Town, at the King's Head Inn a Week before Running; to pay a Guinea Entrance, and to be kept in the don till the Time of Running.

On the Day following, at the same Place, will be run for a Purse of 10 Guineas, by Galloways 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone, and all under to be allowed Weight for Inches; to run four Times round the Course at a Heat; and that Galloway which brings two Heats, and saves his Distance in Third, wins the Purse. The Galloways to be shewn, and kept as above, and to pay Half a Guinea Entrance. Any Horse, &c. may enter at the Post on the Days of Running, paying double Entrance Money; and the Second Best Horse, &c. for either Purse, that saves his Distance, shall have the Stakes; but if distanced, shall be dispos'd of as the Bailiffs think fit.

Besides the Purse, a Saddle of Two Guineas Value will be run for each Day. No less than Three to start for either Purse or Saddle; and all Disputes arising relating to the Races, to be decided by the Bailiffs, or whomsoever they appoint.

The only short and infallible Cure

For that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbuc-like Humors, tho' arrived to the highest and most inveterate Degree, and ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Cautation or the least Purgings, which by an unaccountable Method is generally advised, although always found rather to increase than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical DROPS, WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once cure the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and Scorbuc-like Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinced, they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, black blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Swellings of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, weakness, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Disorders.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages (whether they be Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no Bitters nor other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inasmuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they also assuage and immediately cure the Green-sickness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and all other Chronic Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and consequently prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Person pleasantly Lightsome, Brisk and Vigorous to admiration, and good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much famed and pleasant Chymical Drops have to universally gain'd among Persons of all Complexions for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbuc-like Humors, and other Chronic Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, under the same, and others under other Names: Be careful therefore not to be deceiv'd; but be sure to have the Right, which the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Dispensary, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Yard, in the Strand, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.